SENATOR PLUMB AND HIS COMBINATION CARRY THE DAY ..

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVERRULED IN THEIR PLANS FOR SILVER LEGISLATION-THE VOTE FOR UNLIMITED COINAGE 43 TO 24-THE BULLION REDEMPTION CLAUSE AND THE TEN-YEAR

LIMIT REJECTED-A PRO-TEST FROM MR. ED. MUNDS-THE BILL AS PASSED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIDENE.) Washington, June 17.—The free-coinage Repub-licans in the senate carried through effectively today their more or less openly avowed purpose to block the way to any silver legislation at this session unless their own extreme views are to be acquiesced Congress. Fifteen Republican Senators all but one of them from the States of the Far West-joined with the Democratic minorit yto defeat the legislation proposed by the Treasury Department, the Rouse of Representatives and the senate Finance Committee, Representatives and the constraint of a demonstraint victory went this act shall not apply to the deposits received even to the length of passing an out-and-out free bill, with not a single commend itself to the judgment of the responsible Republican majority in either House.

Republican side by Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, and Mr. Her, of Colorado, and on the Democratic Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and to this chance and irrespon-

almost as distant as it did before the long debate the House had begun. The Republican Senators who broke of away from the sentiment of the party and aided the Democratic inflationists to a substantial victory came. with one exception, as has been said, from the extreme West, Mr. Plumb and Mr. Teller had gathered their following into a compact force on a speciously sectional Sci issue. In the body of the silver extremists were, maturally enough, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Teller's colleague from Colorado; Mr. Ingalis, of Kansas; Messrs, Jones and po Stewart, of Nevada; Manderson and Paddock, Nebraska; Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota; payment Sanders and Power, of Montana; Squire, of Washington; Mitchell, of Oregon, and Stanford, of California. The stray Eastern man who was gathered into the the was Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvaura. Messrs. Stanford and Pettigrew did not vote, but they were paired in favor of free coinage with Eastern Re- | th Mr. Pierce, of North Dakota, voted with the Finance Committee until the fight was hopelessly lost, and joined the combination only on the question of final passage. Mr. Blair, of New-Hampshire, voted the for Mr. Plumb's free coinage substitute, but afterward voted to the first transfer of the first t opposed it and spoke against the provisions tacked on

The three crucial votes were on the adoption at the outset of a free coinage clause, on agreeing to the bill as constructed by Messrs. Plumb, Teller and ment Reegan in the Committee of the Whole, and on the coinage combination had 42 votes to the Republican opposition's 24. On the second the figures were 40 to 26, and on the third 42 to 25. Democrats opposed the triumvirate's programme at sta They were Messrs, McPherson, of New Jersey; Gray, of Delaware, and Wilson, of Maryland. Every other Democratic vote was thrown into the scale to assist the Republican minority in triumphing | party over the accredited leadership and the conservative

purpose of its own side of the chamber. The voting on the amendments to the pending bill began about 2 o'clock. The changes made in the of t House bill by the Finance Committee were quickly disposed of. The dropping of the builton clause was acquiesced in by a vote of 57 to 7. The other alterations, omitting the legal tender feature, and the clause for coluage at the per point fixed by the House, as well as the ten-year limitation, were all decisively rejerted, the vote standing 50 to 14, 46 to 16 and 54 to 4.

Mr. Plumb then came forward as the avowed on of the combination, and proposed to substitute for the first section of the House bill a section opening the mints to the workl's silver, the cost of coinage to fall upon the Government. The result was nothing of a surprise, except that the to the currength of the combination rose slightly above the it is to be result was nothing of a surprise, except that the limit that had been put upon it by the Finance and its friends. Fifteen Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats supported Mr. Plumb's propo-Twenty-one Republicans and three Demo

Wilson of Maryland-24.

The parts were For free coinnge-Barbour, Blackburn, Brown, Favlaner, Hampton, Pasco, Pettigrew and Stan-

Against free coloage-Dixon, Dolph, Farwell, Higgins, McMillan, Platt, Quay and Wilson of Iowa-The only two Eastern Republicans in favor of free coinage, it will be noted, were Messrs. Blair and Cameron. Among the Senators from the Far West only Messrs, Dolph, of Oregon; Allen, of Washington, and Casey and Pierce, of North Dakota, stood with the majority of their colleagues on the silver ques-

and Cases and Pierce, of North Dakota, rison was the majority of their colleagues on the silver question.

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Edmurds, for the Republican side, indignantly twined the management of the bill over to the hands of the victorious combination, "the irresponsible Democracy," as he called it, "and its deladed followers and coadulors" on the Republican side, Amid a good deal of confusion the free comage men perfected their bill, the only sharp fight of the discussion arising over Mr. Teller's section, making all certificates representing coin, heretofore issued, or to be issued in the future, a full and complete "legal tender." This proposition got 24 votes to 22 in the negative. The bill was finally patched together. It authorized free columns, provided for the issuance of certificates, as under the present law, made these certificates full legal tender, gave depositors of bullion the option to take out certificates in lien of coin, and finally added the section in all the bills for the covering of the bank note redemption reserve fund into the general account at the Treasury.

The vote on agreeing to the work of the Committee of the Whole, under whose manipulations every section but one of the House bill had vanished, showed the relative strength of the combination and the Republican opposition unchanged. Mr. Blair abandoned the free columns mean there were a few readjustments of pairs. The totals on the vote were 40 to 26. The resistance to the trimmyriate's bill from this out was only formal. The final roll-call resulted as follows:

For the reconstituted till-Messrs, Bate, Borry, Biodgett, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel Eustis, George, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Ingails, Jones, EMMIS, George, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Ingalls, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada: Kenna, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morgan, Paddock, Pasco, Payne, Pierce, Piumb, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wolcott-Total 42. Republicans 15, Democrats 27. Against the bill-Mesers, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gray, Hall, Hawker, Marchiller, Marrill, Marri

Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McPherson, Morrili, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Spoener, Stockbridge, Washburn and Wilson, of Maryland-Total 25. Republicans 22, Democrats 3.

tiele, Brown, Faulkner, Hampton, Pettigrew, Stanford, Against the bill-Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Farwell, Higgins, McMillan, Quay and Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Gibson,

The bill as it finally came from the hands of the acting directory of the new legislative combination

read as follows: Section 1. That from and after the date of the passar

of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dellar, and the same may be coined of 412 grains of standard eliver or of twenty five and eight-tenth grain of standard gold; and the said coins shall be legal-tende for all debts, public or private; that thereafter any own of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed in standard dollars or hars for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations

authorize the coinage of the standard aliver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, which because a new February 28, 1878, are hereby made applicable to the coin-

age in this set provided for.
Sec. 3. That the certificates provided for in the sec. more than \$100 and such certificates shall be deemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this art is hereby appropri-med out of and money in the Treasury not observable ap-

VICTORY FOR FREE COINAGE | propriated; the provision in Section 1 of the act of Feb of the standard silver dollar and to restor its leval-tende character," which requires the Secretary of the Treasur se at the market price thered not less than than \$4,000,000 worth per manth of such bullion, is

Sec. 4. That the certificates provided for in and all silver and gold certificates airealy issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to th United States of every description, and shall be a legal ender for the pay

ment of all debts, public and private.

Sec. 5. That owners of bullion deposited for coinar
shall have the opportunity to receive coin or its equiv

Sec. 6. That upon the pressage of this act the bal-ances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of National banks for deposits nade to redeem the circulating notes d such banks, and general cash in the Treasury the circusting notes Section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every Naulating notes, and the balance smalling

on real purpose of the new measure-namely, to open the

financial questions were reluctability forced to yield the control and direction of the silver legislation which is now to be credited in Conference Committee to the sober judgment to the north end of the Capitol.

The bill, of course, as passed, is not likely to be accepted by the House of Representatives, and the prospect of a satisfactory measure at this session seems now almost as distant as it did before the long debate.

sition. Twenty-one Republicans and three Democrats opposed it.

The vote on the Plumb free coinage amendment
was as follows:

In the allimative-Messrs Bate, Berry, Biair, Blodget,
Buder, Cail, Cameron, Carlisic, Cockrell, Coke, Colquit,
Daniel, Eustis, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hearst,
Ingalis, Jones of Ariansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenna,
Anaderson, Mitchell, Noody, Morgan, Paddock, Pajne,
Plumb, Power Pura, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squire,
Stewart, Feller, Turpic, Vance, Vest, Voornees, Waithail
and Wolcott-of.

In the negative-Messrs, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Casey,
Chandler, Collon, Dawes, Islamuds, Evarts, Frye, Gray,
Hale, Rawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Merherson, Normil, Pierce,
Sawyer, Sherman, Speoner, Stockbridge, Washburn and

are now howling so strongly that will have made all the money. That is what all human experience has shown.

Mr. Vest-The Senator from Vermont has made an ascertion which is directly contridicted by "The Record" and is historically nutrue. The House, in 1877, with a large Democratic majority, did pass a free cothage act, pure and simple. It came to the Senate, and was mutilated here. The free cothage feature of it was taken out of it by the Republican party. That is the record.

Mr. Edmunds Oh, yes, I had forgotten that there was a Democratic party in 1877. I do not believe there was. The Democratic party being in a majority in the House in 1877 or 1878, dot pass a contrivance of this kind dust as it is trying to pass it now) in order, by appeals to the worst instincts of the people, to do something which might bring it into power. It accomplished its purpose, and Mr. Cleve land was elected. And, having been elected by their votes, Mr. Cleveland was wise enough and brave enough to tell his Democratic supporters that that sort of deinston could not be carried into practice. The Democratic party was wise enough for a wooder to be absolutely silent for four years on that topic. No Democrat in either House, during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, opened his lips to relieve a suffering peoples suffering from a want of the coinage of silver dollars. And therefore I say, that this bill is the new platform trenewed from 1878 to 18300 of the Democratic party, when it has no responsibility (and I agree that it ought never to have any and that its purpose is to entangle the Republican party, and to deliver it over to the Democratic party.

After Mr. Reagan's amendment had been agreed to the Republican party, and to deliver it over to the beautiful party.

After Mr. Reagan's amendment had been agrees to, Mr. Teller moved to add this at a new section "That the certificates provided for in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United states of every description, and shall be a legal tender states of every description and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all delds, public and private." After a long discussion by Semators Flair, Grav and Evarts, against the atmendment and by Semators Morgan and Daniel in favor of it, it was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Ensiles by adding the words and all silver certificates already issued? and as so modified, it was agreed to yeas 34, mays 22.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert the following as an additional section: "The owners of builton deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act, and such builton shall be subsequently coined." This was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to in the Semate; yeas 40, mays 25.

Mr. Chandler moved to insert the following amendment: "No gold or silver builton shall be received by the Treasury bepartment under this act, except such as shall be stown to be the product of mines within the United States."

Mr. feller's motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to yeas 42, mays 25.

The bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State.

The bill for the admission of Wyoming as a Slate as then taken up, so as to make it the "unfinished asiness," and the senate at 5:26 adjourned unfil

o morrow. PUTTING A PREMIUM ON GOLD FOR EXPORT. Washington, June 17.—secretary Windom said this afternoon that he had been advised to place a premium on the gold bars in the New York Sub-Treasury, with drawn for export, in order to check an apparent tendency on the part of certain European con tendency on the part of certain European confirmation to absorb some of our gold, but that he had not reached a conclision in the matter. "But," he added, with a smile, "as the schafe has decided in favor of the free coinage of silver there may be no necessity for my putting a premium on gold."

WHO WILL BE THE GENERAL APPRAISERS! Washington, June 17.—Secretary Windom said this afternoon that the list of general appraisers authorized and that the names of the person- selected will not be announced in advance of their nomination to the It is understood that the matter was conidered at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Beyond the selection of Assistant Secretary Tichenor, nothing is selection of Assistant Secretary Tichenor, nothing is known as to the Republican representation on the Beard. The belief is general, however, that Solicitor II phorn and Special Agent spaiding, will be associated with thun. There is also an impression at the Freasury Department that Colonel Jewell, who was chief of the special agents' division during the last eliminatration, pass

will be one of the four Democratic members of the Board, and it is regarded as not at all unlikely that ex-Assistant Secretary Maynard will be another.

CLAIMING VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS. WHAT ACTION WILL CONGRESS TAKE ON THE

Washington, June 17 (Special).- Nothing has yet been lone by Congress toward carrying out the report for legislation concerning the mineral lands amounts at stake naturally have stimulated the great allroad corporations of the Pacific Coast to bring all to their interest that Congress should take no action at December last, the Northern, Central and Southern Pacific roads would immediately take possession of books; laws which have been enforced in Northe

The Northern Pacific particularly would be especially The Northern Pacific runs through 500 miles in the State of Montana, and one half of this deposits of gold, silver and copper. The company inder its grant has faid claim to 2,800,000 acres of land, covering 4,000 discovered mining properties bear 1,000 patented mines, which have long been in undinines claimed by the Northern Pacific Company are producing an amount nearly equal to the entire re ceipts of the company. The act of Congress making hese land grants to the railroad corporations reserved the mineral lands. The Northern Pacific and other companies claim that this reservation applied only to lands then known to be mineral, and this construction uit Court for California.

It is the best legal opinion that this is the prope construction, and there seems to be little doubt that the Supreme Court will sustain the Circuit Court. The effect would be in the State of Montana alone to take variable mines from perhaps three fourths of the private owners who have been in possession for from ten to twenty years. The act making the grant was passed in both

Washington, June 17 (Special).-The Treasury Department recently advertised for bids to furnish scals bond. Two years ago the Department adopted the Bea-ley Corman Lock and the Buffalo Tube

Brooks people responded by handing in hits for fa-

are as follows: Harbor of refuge at Point Judith, E. L. \$100,000; New York harbor, \$108,000; Philadelphia, \$200,000; Ballimore, \$200,000; Charlotte harbor, Fla., \$50,000; Bailimore, \$200,000; Charlotte harbor, Fla., capita \$50,000; purchase of Portage Lake ganals, Mich., \$350,000; Yaquina Bay, Oregon, \$60,000; Potomas River, West Virginia, \$140,000; Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, \$140,000; Cape Fear River, North Carollina, below Wilmington, \$100,000; St. John's River, Florida, \$25,000; Arkabasa River, \$60,000; Tenersone River, below Chattanooga, \$75,000; reservoirs at head waters of Mischoppl, \$40,000; Missippi River from head of passes to mouth of Ohio, \$1,853,000; Missouri River, \$650,000.

BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE AND SENATE. Washington, June 17 .- The House to day went into committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$41,000 for an electric light plant and a drainage system at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. The committee then reported the bill to the House. The amendment adopted in Committee to the House. The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, making a specific in lieu of an indefinite appropriation, for the payment of back pay, was rejected. The bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole then went into Committee of the Whole and the Committee of the Whole Committee of the W

on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Shiveley, of Indiana, moved to reduce the salary of the Saperin tendent of Indian schools from \$4,000 to \$3,000; rejerted.

Mr. Gifford, by request, introduced a bill, providing that all railroad companies shall in fature substitute at homogeneous sized crossite instead of wood, under a penalty of \$1 to for every wooden tie used five Years after the passage of the act.

In the senate, on molion of Mr. Evarts, the House bill to amend the act for the crection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York was passed.

AWARD OF ANOTHER NAVAL CONTRACT. Washington, June 17.—The Secretary of the Navy today awarded to Samuel I. Moore & Co., of Elizasethport, N. J., at their bid of \$250,000, the contract ons displacement, for which bids were opened on June 10. This vessel is to be a complete man of war in miniature, and is intended for use at the Naval Academy in the practical education of cadeis. There is some surprise over the Secretary's decision, in view of the fact that the successful bid is \$5,000 more than the bid of F. W. Wheeler, of West Bay City, Mich., who is conceded to be thoroughly equipped for the week.

the work. TO REPORT THE TARIFF BILL TO DAY. Washington, June 17.-Chairman Morrill, of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced that at o day's meeting of the Republican members of the committee the Tariff bill was closed against further amendments, and will be reported to the Senate to morrow. It has been found impossible to prepare the report of the majority in time for it to accompanthe bill on its presentation to the senate, and it will be submitted later, probably before the debate is opened on the bill. senator Morrill said to day that the debate would not, in all probability, begin before

ext week. REQUESTING FINANCIAL INFORMATION. Washington, Jane 17.—The Controller of the Cur-ency has issued a call on all National banks requesting them to keep a correct account of all receipts, sepa rating the items into coin, coin certificates, legal tenders, checks, drafts, etc., on Tuesday, July 1, and Wednesday, September 17, 1800, and also the amount of drafts drawn on banks in New-York, Chicago, St. onis, the sixteen reserve cities, and on banks else where, during the year ending June 30, 1890, together with the average rate of exchange received and paul. The information resulting from this application, he says, will unquestionably prove of great value to those interested in financial questions.

EIGHT HOURS FOR POSTOFFICE CLERKS. Washington, Jone 17.-Representative Comming and ex-Representative T. J. Campbell, of New-York appeared before the House Committee on Postofices and Postreads to-day, and submitted arguments in favor of the Ketcham bill, extending the eight-hour law to clerks in first and second class postofices whose salaries do not exceed \$1.400. The com-mittee agreed to report the bill favorably.

AGREEING ON THE ANTI-TRUST BILL. Washington, June 17.—The second conference on the Anti-Trust bill has reached an agreement, by the termof which the bill is stripped of all amendments added by the Senate and House and romains as it originally passed the Senate.

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE BILL.

ELECTION MEASURE.

CRISP SAYS IT IS "OUTRAGEOUS"-GORMAN DECLARES THAT IT IS "VICIOUS," AND

M'CREARY CALLS IT " DANGEROUS."

Washington, June 17 .- It is intended only to apply to the South," says Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, respect their influence against any Congressional action not ing the bill to amend the United States election ending in the direction of their interest. It is really | laws, and the assertion is repeated by every Souther, all, for if the Supreme Court of the United states | Mugwump newspaper in the country. The asshould sustain the decision of Judge Sawyer in the sertion is not true, as everybody knows who has United States Circuit Court for Southern California, in read the bill, which is designed simply to amend and make more effective the laws now on the statute States and cities for about twenty years, and which as every respeciable citizen who favors honest elehave done much to prevent frand. If Mr. Crisp and his southern colleagues shall continue to how! hyster cally about the proposed amendments a good man people, who have hitherto taken the southern Deocrats at their word, and have tried to believe that elections in the South were fair and the return thereof honest, will begin to think that there is son mistake about it; to think that they have been deceived. Already they begin to ask: "If the elections and returns are fair and honest what has the South to fear more than the North! Why does the Empir Stace of the South fly into such a passion at the prospect of legislation when the Empire State of the North, and the country, remain calm and serene the face of the same prospect !"

The truth is that the Southern Democrats talk just as men might be supposed to act and talk had been engaged in stealing elections; who be them, and who feared that future frauds and thefis would be prevented or punished.

Here is what Mr. Crisp says: "It is the most outrageous and iniquitous measure ever brought be fore Congress for passage. It is so drawn as not to be enforced except upon a petition of 100 voters in a district of city voters in a county or parish. As such a petition can only be gotten up in the South among negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers, it is intended only to apply to the South. It is simply a legal measure by which the Republican leaders expect to steal many Southern districts, whether they receive

It is fair to infer that Mr. Crisp has not taken the trouble carefully to read or study the bill. He is an able and scute lawyer, and if he had done so he thereof so far as Representatives in Congress are con-cerned. Whom does Mr. Crisp call the "scalawags"

ctions and honest returns are mentioned. It porters of this city, and was 27,510 votes in order to "elect" ten Representatives Mr. Moore was elected preeach one of seventeen Congress districts in the State re-elected last year. each one of seventeen Courses under on the seventeen to severe that his health broke down last spring. The directors that his health broke down last spring. The directors contactled texpended 120,015 votes to elect four Ecp that his health broke down last spring. The directors that his health broke down last spring. The directors that his health broke down last spring.

NORVIN GREEN AND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH. Washington, June 17, Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was some time ago requested by the House Commit-tee on Postoffices and Postroads to make a statement in writing. He has done so in the form of a letter to the committee, and this has been printed for the use of its members. In it Dr. Green says:

use of its members. In it Dr. Green says:

What Government under the sun has ever established a postal telegraph without first taking and paying for, at a fair and full valuation, all existing telegraph properties, where there were any in its dominions. Whatever the Government does for the
people it must do exclusively. If the telegraph be
held as part and parcel of the postal service, the
Government should do it all. It would be an unprecedented outrage for the Government to enter into
a business in competition with long established enterprises of its own citizens.

But, argues Dr. Green, if the Government must have a telegraph as a part of the postal service, why not take existing properties rather than create a new company? He then discusses several bills submitted by the Postmaster-General from time to time on the subject of a postal telegraph, and says a notable feature in all these bills is the distinct avowal that the Government will enter upon and carry on a commercial business within a State. He adds:

mercial business within a State. He adds:

A most remarkable inconsistency is the uniform rate of I cent a word for words above the first twenty for all distances. This for transcontinental messages is lower than that for which any news service has ever been performed. Newspapers would doubtless avail of it in the transmission of long reports. The additional 40 cents on the first twenty would be a matter of small consequence in reports of from 500 to 3,000 words, and the newspapers would get their reports from points over 3,000 miles distant substantially for I cent a word. No such rate for telegraph service for such distance has ever existed any where. The 25 cent rate should have 2 cents for each additional word, and a 50-cent rate should have 3 cents for each additional word.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, June 17.—To day's bond offers were: \$0,500 and \$4,050 registered 4s, at 122, \$2,000 coupon 4s, at 122. All the offers were accepted.

Engene Field in The Chrisgo News.

Ericow is a village of Brandenburg, and there abides Herr schmidt, proprietor of an iron foundry. When this worthy man's fran presented her grateful spouse with a seventh son, Herr schmidt hundry communication of the seventh temporarity hilled by the stand godfather to the babe. The Emperor graciously consented, and at the baptismal cere monty be presented the godson with a landsome remembrance. The next year another baby boy was non-hearted to the schmidt family. Meanwhile old Emperor William and acked to the schmidt family. Meanwhile old Emperor william find passed away and his son Frederick had agreeded to the schmidt family. Meanwhile old Emperor william find passed away and his son Frederick had agreeded to the schmidt family. Meanwhile old Emperor william find passed away and his son Frederick freland, of Michigan, and the appointment will indonbtedly be made permanent.

"MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

Naturalists' notes in The Lewiston Journal.

A loud yelping in a neighboring posture attracted our attention. Running to the fence a comical sight best for everyhear.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND THE NEW Closing Out Sale of Plush Rockers

BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY,

559 TO 571 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.



Room and Library Furniture. Do not forget we have a very large assortment of Furniture suitable for country homes and cottages. It will pay you to visit this immense establishment.

From 30 to 40 per cent. less than New-York City

Polite salesmen in attendance.

OBITUARY.

V. MUMFORD MOORE.

V. Mumford Moore, president of the National Park Eank, died early yesterday morning in Paris, news of his death reaching this city about 11 a. m. He was and who happen to be Republicans! Does Mr. Crisp horn at Ravenswood, near Astoria, L. L., seventy three desire it to be understood that the only persons in years ago, and when a young man entered the firm of It was owing to his indefatigable work at the bank

Kobbe, who were at the bedside during his last illness

is Brooklyn. He was at one time a nolice surgeon. It more conservative than Representation of Kentucky who denomined the me. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He was a friend and supporter of Dr. McGlynn, and was netlice irrelat and supporter of Dr. Metslynn, and was active in promoting the meetings at which he spoke. It was while attending one of Dr. Metslynn's lectures in April that he cancht the cold which developed into pneumeria and canced his draft.

He left a wife, three sets and three daugaters, The two elder sons are hawers. The functal will hake place to merrow morning in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and the herial will be in Calvary Cemelery.

WILLIAM R. JENEINS

William E. Jenkius, a wistely known and popular publisher of this city, died on Monday at his home, No. 139 West Eighty second st., from heart failure, after a long illness. He was the son of William L. Jenkins, a jeweller, now retired, and was born in Jenkins, a Jeweller, now retired, and was born in New York in 12-47. Having received a public school education under Dr. Hunter, the present head of the Normal College, Mr. Jenkins entered newspaper life and was for some years dramatic critic of "The Evening Telegram." About twelve years ago he started a small retail hooksfore at Forty eighth st, and sixth ave., and later began operations as a pub-lisher of French works and books of veterinary suband sixth ave., and later becau operations as a publisher of French works and hooks on veterinary subjects. His business rapidly extended and about wo years ago be removed to Nos. \$11 and soil sixth ave. He had been married about eight years, and his widow, with three children, survives him. The faneral will take place at his house to night at 8 o'clock, the burial being at White Plains.

DUNCAN LITTLEJOHN. Duncan Littlejohn died vesterday at his home, No. 300 Heavy st., Brooklyn. He was bern in Liverpool, England, in 1809. He was trained for mercantile

the House of Representatives at Washington for the last forty years, died at his cottage here this morning at 10:20 o'clock. His deathled was surrounded by his wife and twelve of his children. The body will be taken to Washington on Friday for interment.

Mr. McElhone's career had been a busy one. When a mere lad he reported the debates in the senate of the United States, and the utherances of such men as Chay and Webster have been handed down to posterity through the rapidity and exactness of his pen or pencil. In 1849 he became a reporter for -The Congressional Globe," which subsequently gave place to the present "Record," and since that time until recently he had been steadily in harness. For intil recently he had been steadily in harness. For until recently he had been steadily in barness. For many years he had been chief of the stenographic rorps of the Honse. For a few months past he had been contract to his house, suffering from pervous prostration, and recently he was taken to Miantic its, in the loope that the sea air would gest 2 his drength. But he weakened gradually, and his death was finally due to gradual paralysis. His place on the Honse corps was recently temperarily filled by frederick freland, of Michigan, and the appointment cill undonbtedly be made permanent.

Carl H.Schultz's

and VICHY with LITHIA, DOUBLE CARLSBAD, MARIENBAD, KISSINGEN, EMS, SCHWALBACH, PYRMONT, KISSINGEN-BITTERWATER PULLNA, etc.

The complete analysis of each water is on the bottle and the waters are guaranteed to agree with

THE ONLY PURE AND CORRECT MINERAL WATERS SOLD IN THIS CITY TO-DAY.

met our eyes. Some gars roaming about it woods with a dog had startled a rabbit, a young one. Inst ahrad of the dog was the rabbit; chasing the dog was a young woman, while an old cow, excited by the noise of yelping and screaming, with tall erect, was pursuing the girl. The rabbit escaped in the bushes and the girl over a fence and the pre-

A DISGRACE TO CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR WATERMAN'S EMPHATIC LETTER

RELATIVE TO PRIZE FIGHTS IN HIS STATE. Sacramento, Cal., June 17.-Governor Waterman ddressed a letter to Attorney-General Johnson on the subject of prizefights, in which he says:

Malone, pastor of the Rev. Sylvester applications, and flux create political capital for Republican campaign orators to draw against."

It is no more than fair to suspect that Mr. Gorman's fears that if the bill becomes a law, it will be extremely difficult for his political tools to tote the graveyards of fultimore for bemogratic cambidates for Congress hereafter, and moreover, that it will not be altered by a flux after to overrant the counties of Howard and Anne Aramed or election day and delaurch the hallot boxes. No winder common regards the bill as "radical and tributes" in the extreme which seeks to depute the Maryland Bemoerate of their chief sources of happiness and plassing.

Ent Gorman is more conservative than for the Rev. Sylvester the Maryland Bemoerate of the Rev. Sylvester of the Rev. Sy

istant quartermaster, has been relieved of his present osgood, assistant quartermaster, and is ordered to assume charge of the construction of the new fort near Fort Brady, Mich. Captain H. O. Perley, assistant surgeon, has been detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, relieving Captain William E. Hopkins, assistant surgeon. First Lieu-tenant George N. Chase, 4th Infantry, has been ordered to examination for refirement. First Lieutenant F. H. Barnhart, 1-th Infantry, has been placed on he retired list. Captain M. M. Maxson, 10th Cavalry, has been reported unit for active service, and has been ordered to proceed to his home and await

ints been ordered to proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutemant Eugene L. Swift, assistant suggest, has been relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, Wash, and ordered to duty at Fort McDowell, A. T., relieving Captain M. C. Wyeth, assistant surgeon, who is ordered to Fort McIntesa, Tex.

The War bepartt in it informed of the death of Captain Julius E. Quentin pretired, at Grand Junction, Coi. on June 14.

The training-ship Jamestown arrived at Newport, R. L. last night.

The Richmond, with Acting Admiral Gillis on board, arrived at Barbadoes to-day, on her way from Brazil to New-York, she will leave Barbadoes to-morrow, and is expected to make the run to New-York in eight or ten days.

A COWBOYS' DUEL WITH LARIATS. Moore's Station (Tex.) story in The Louisville Courier-

A novel duel was fought near here yesterday between two Mexican cowboys named Jose Carrasco and Manuel Hosco. Carrasco was in possession of a fine motifed cow, which losco claimed belonged to him, England, in 1809. He was trained for mercantile business and the iron trade. In 1848 he come to the business and the iron trade. In 1848 he come to the business and the iron trade. In 1848 he come to the business and the iron trade. In 1848 he come to the business and the iron trade. In 1848 he come to the same time previous. The two moth into firms. All his business life was spent in this way. Besides acting as an importer, he was also the agent of several American from manufacturers, the agent of several American from manufacturers the agent of several American iron manufacturers will be return of his cow. The latter became furious at the suggestion that he had come into possession of a fine mothed dow, which Bosco calcined belonged to him, and had been stolen some time previous. They were both on horse-back and their laritats hung from the pommels of their and their laritats hung from the pommels of their saddles. Rosco hailed Carrasco and commanded the return of his cow. The latter became furious at the suggestion that he had come into possession of a fine mothed cow, which Bosco calcined belonged to him, and had been stolen some time previous. They were both on horse-back and their laritats hung from the pommels of their saddles. Rosco hailed Carrasco and commanded the return of his cow. The latter became furious at the suggestion that the head come into possession of a stolen cow, and his Mexican blood began to boil. Word, of a sulphyrous nature began to pass between the cowboys, when Bosco called Carrasco a llar. Scarcely had the words been spoken, when quick as a flash, the irate Carrasco grasped his lasso from his saddle, and twiling it with a quick movement over his bend, sont it with a swish toward Bosco's neck. The latter durked his head and grasbed his lasso from his saddle, and twiling it with a quick movement over his leads to the words been spoken, were the doso. Then began one of the fireward way had a said been said the cowboys, which loose a spike with a quick movement over his saddle, and tw

A PRETTY DINNER PAVOR.